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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 17, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 69  
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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1918.

三月七日

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.93.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

#### SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCH.

##### Further Details.

London, April 15. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his supplementary despatch, to which reference is made in the earlier telegrams, reviewing the German attack from La Bassée Canal to Richebourg Laventie, says that a captured divisional order shows that the German objective was the triangle of ground between Givenchy, Festubert and Gouze. The divisional order was distributed to all officers and under-officers of the Fourth Eratz Division, even down to platoon commanders, presumably with view to encouraging the troops prior to the attack and in the belief that the opposition would not be very serious. It there were such expectations the enemy was most signally disappointed. The Fifty-fifth division, throughout the early morning of April 9, beat off attacks in the forward zone and maintained the line intact. When German infantry had broken through the Portuguese on its left, the Division formed a defensive flank facing the north-east on the Givenchy-Festubert line to the neighbourhood of L'Islecourt.

##### Fighting In The Hangard Region.

London, April 16. A French communiqué says that the artillery duel is very violent in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre. Our artillery dispersed enemy assemblages on the outskirts of Drocourt. There is lively cannonading in the sector of Avocourt.

##### The Struggle for Bailleul.

London, April 16. Correspondents write:—The enemy several times cleared out most of the town, the British holding out Hollow Square under a heavy fire of shells, trench mortars and machine guns. The enemy still continued a savage onslaught but failed to carry the town. Eventually the British retreated out of a hell of shell fire unknown to the enemy who are now undergoing the same ordeal as the British between Marœ and Wytschaete. Up to the present, enemy battalions of special shock troops and Alpinists, who were ordered to take Bailleul at all costs, have suffered heavily, the dead lying piled up below the railway embankment near Bailleul. Waves of Germans were mown by our machine guns.

While no attempt is made to conceal the fact that the situation is still serious it is pointed out that the German progress is vastly slower. Such offensives rarely regain their original momentum. Colonel Bepington is of opinion that our strategical position is not exactly brilliant, but estimates that a quarter of the entire German forces on the British front have been used up, while General Foch's French Reserves have not yet given sign of life. The *Daily News* expert estimates the enemy losses at 400,000.

##### The Flanders' Front Stable.

London, April 16. According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a semi-official message says that during the last two days the Flanders front has become stable. It is most satisfactory to see the enemy contained along a long line constituting an enormous salient, exposing him to dangerous counter-offensives. The modification of the line caused by the abandonment of Neuve Eglise, does not exceed one hundred metres.

##### Heavy Attack Between Bailleul and Neuve Eglise.

London, April 15. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in communiqué states:—The enemy last night launched a very heavy attack which was proceeded by an intense bombardment between Bailleul and Neuve Eglise. Three picked German divisions, not previously engaged in the battle, delivered the assault and after a fierce and bitter struggle carried the high ground east of Bailleul, known as Mont de Lille and Rovilleberg. We have fallen back to new positions north of Bailleul and Wytschaete. Bailleul fell into the enemy's hands. Fresh German attacks are developing. This morning in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete we repulsed an attack under cover of heavy artillery and trench mortar fire. Southwest of Vieuxboquin we took prisoners in a successful minor enterprise south east of Robecq.

##### THE REICHSTAG'S RESOLUTION UNTEENABLE.

London, April 16. Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that declarations by prominent members of the Progressive People's Party to the effect that the Reichstag resolution of July 1917, no longer has any force is confirmed by the Centre organ *Germania* which says that the Centre Party has reserved a free hand in the West. The *Mittags Zeitung* says the July resolution was merely a tactical means of securing peace in the East and it is now set aside. The aim now is to gain a victorious peace by force of arms in the West.

##### GENERAL FOCH AS GENERALISSIMO.

Appointment Received with Universal Satisfaction. London, April 16. The appointment of General Foch is received with universal satisfaction. Indeed it is regarded as an imperative necessity after the recent events that we should have the armies under a single control, avoiding the system of water-tight compartments. The French pay a tribute to the generous action of Great Britain.

##### THE IRISH QUESTION.

Unionists Advocate a Federal Bill. London, April 16. The Times publishes a letter from nine representative Unionists urging a prompt settlement as regards Ireland, advocating a Federal Bill comparable with the existing system of self-government to other parts of the Kingdom. The Times' parliamentary correspondent, commenting thereon, says that the Unionist Party, despite the gloomy predictions of the older members, refuses to believe that the Irish settlement will abolish the union of Great Britain.

##### POST FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, April 16. The Times states that Mr. Austen Chamberlain is invited to the Home Rule Drafting Committee and suggests he should join the War Cabinet.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF RUMANIA.

London, April 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that according to the *Tages Zeitung* Germany has reserved for herself use of the Rumanian oil wells for ninety-nine years and the right of military occupation for several years.

### CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

To Discuss the Situation on the Western Front.

London, April 16.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa the House of Commons has decided to hold a Secret Sitting on Wednesday to discuss the situation on the Western Front. Senators will attend.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### GERMAN LOSSES.

How they are Explained Away.

Amsterdam, April 15. It is significant that the Wolff Bureau has felt compelled to issue a statement regarding German losses. It emphasises that the majority of the wounded are walking cases and reiterates that the losses are normal for such big operations.

#### GERMANS ENTER HELSINGFORS.

London, April 16.

A wireless German official message states: Our troops and naval detachments in Finland, after a vigorous encounter with armed bands entered Helsingfors.

#### CONTROL OF NEW ZEALAND INDUSTRIES.

Wellington, April 16.

Parliament has passed a National Service provision, authorising the Government to regulate and control all essential industries.

#### GERMANY A ROBBER STATE.

London, April 15.

Representative Americans touring Great Britain were entertained to luncheon at the House of Commons.

The visitors declared that United States Labour was pledged to support the Allied cause until Germany is beaten to her knees.

Mr. Balfour said the Central Powers now admitted that the Reichstag's famous resolution foregoes war indemnities and conceding the right of self-determination was merely camouflage. Germany now stood forth undisguised as a great robber State. Her object was to make France, England and America second-class powers and bestride the world as a great Colossus but he was confident that this would prove another of Germany's profound miscalculations.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 16.

Action Contemplated by America. London, April 16. Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that the market is quiet. The increase of drawing rates on the India Council by a penny is due to the introduction in the United States Senate of a bill providing for the melting of fifty millions sterling of silver dollars and the repurchase of silver by the Treasury at a dollar an ounce, the withdrawal of silver certificates from circulation and the substitution of dollar and two-dollar Federal Reserve Bank notes, of which the Raj has been able to secure a large proportion from the United States Government. Silver is still placed in a very strong position in regard to the currency problem.

#### THE MAN-POWER BILL.

Opposition to the Manner of its Application.

London, April 16.

In the House of Commons in the Committee on the Man Power Bill, Sir George Cave announced that the Government was willing to withdraw conscription of ministers of religion.

The Man Power passed the Committee after speeches by Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Devlin all of whom opposed the manner of its application to Ireland. The Government conceded a number of points regarding tribunals.

#### LABOUR AND IRELAND.

Adoption of Convention's Report Urged.

London, April 16.

The Labour Ministers in their interview with the Premier pressed for Irish self-government before conscription and urged the adoption of the Convention's majority report. The interview had satisfactory results. There is no crisis and the reported resignations are unfounded. The Home Rule Bill is being prepared very rapidly by a sub-committee which includes Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Duke, Mr. Beresford and Sir Gordon Hewart.

#### AN ANGLO-FRANCO-AMERICAN ARMY.

Full Powers to General Foch.

Paris, April 15.

It is now officially announced that General Foch has been appointed generalissimo of all the Allied armies in France. The respective Governments have given General Foch the widest powers in order that he may act and his actions not be questioned. Thus an absolutely united Anglo-Franco-American Army is constituted.

#### THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

German Reports.

London, April 15.

A wireless German official message states: Bitter hand-to-hand fighting frequently developed on the Lys battlefield. We cleared out an English machine-gun nest south of Neuve Eglise and between Bailleul and Meric taking prisoners the occupant. Enemy counter-attack at Bailleul and north-westward of Bethune heavily broke down.

We captured the enemy's lines north-eastward of Wytschaete.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

Enemy Falling in Flanders as in France.

London, April 15.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting to-day, speaks of the enormous losses inflicted upon the enemy in yesterday's fighting, especially by the machine-guns at close range. We smashed attack against Messines Ridge. The bitterest struggle was for Neuve Eglise, where big forces on both sides were engaged. The situation hereabouts to-day is obscure but our guns were reported to be shelling the ruins of the place this morning, which suggests that the enemy has again got a footing there and we are again counter-attacking.

Prisoners say the effort to take Bailleul will be renewed. We have retaken the hamlet of Reizvillage, three thousand yards east of Robecq. Givenchy and Festubert have been heavily shelled.

Details of the Flanders Fighting.

London, April 15.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the evening of April 15, says: The enemy has not yet been brought to a standstill in the Flanders battle. His re-occupation of Neuve Eglise and his desperate struggle to advance towards Bailleul shows that the enemy is able and willing to continue to pay an appalling price in his attempts to crush the British army. On the other hand every hour the strength of the defence is increasing. The enemy's failure to reach the final objective in the Somme Battle is being repeated to-day in Flanders.

The enemy's programme was to reach Kemmel by April 10. He is only three miles from Kemmel Ridge, but to-day is no nearer than on Friday, since when reinforcements have been hung across the Germans' path. Interesting details of the German losses are coming in. The 17th Division and 17th Reserve Division on April 9 got a terrible grilling and were forced to retire upon their starting point. A prisoner of the 17th Reserve Infantry reluctantly tributed the magnificent fighting of the British machine gunners, who on March 22 reduced the prisoner's company to half its strength. The prisoner who was 43, came from Germany with a draft of five hundred, the greater proportion of whom were Landsturm over 35 years of age, the remainder being lads of 18 or 19. Since the re-capture of Neuve Eglise the enemy has not attempted to push on. He is reported to be preparing another thrust against Bailleul. The weather is grey and the visibility poor. The ground is dry and there is an east wind.

The Struggle for Hangard.

London, April 15.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the 14th inst, says: One of the bitterest engagements in the great battle was fought on Friday for Hangard, a position of importance north of the road from Noyon to Amiens. The Germans thrice attacked, hoping to thrust a wedge between the Franco-British armies and obtain mastery of the Amiens road. The village was taken, retaken and taken again by the Germans. It was recaptured a second time by the French just in time to save the remnants of the garrison. In the great battle on April 4 the village was gallantly held by a battalion against a furious onslaught. The hill dominating the village was captured by the Germans but retaken by the French. The Germans on April 9 fought their way into the village but after all night fighting from house to house were driven out. On Friday the Germans re-attacked and surrounded the village.

The Battalion Commander fortified himself in a house and held out from eight in the morning until six in the evening. He telegraphed to Headquarters: "I am surrounded but still holding out. Make haste." His last message read: "The enemy is about to attack." It was then six in the evening and a few minutes later he and his men were made prisoners. The counter-attack by the French and British was completely successful. Hundreds of Germans were captured and the French defenders except two were rescued.

Reports by Sir Douglas Haig.

London, April 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Fighting occurred in the afternoon in the neighbourhood of Bailleul and Wytschaete and continued. Hostile artillery is active between Givenchy and Robecq. Our artillery effectively engaged bodies of infantry on the La Bassée-Estaires Road.

A supplement to the despatch of Sir Douglas Haig states: The Fifty-fifth Division, West Lancashire Territorials on April 9, were holding a front 6,000 yards from La Bassée canal to southward of Richebourg Laventie where the line joined the Portuguese. The enemy's attack on the southern portion of this front was delivered by all three regiments of the Fourth Eratz Division well up to strength. A captured divisional order from the General Staff to this division dated April 6, shows the objectives, the ground and British position in the triangle of Givenchy, Festubert and Gouze.

It maintained this line practically unchanged until relief came, through six days almost continual fighting, during which it beat off repeated attacks with very heavy losses to the enemy. It took nearly a thousand prisoners. At one time on April 9 the enemy entered Givenchy and Festubert, but both were shortly afterwards regained by the Fifty-fifth as the result of a highly successful counter-attack wherein several hundreds of Germans were captured. All further attempts to carry these positions broken down before the Fifty-fifth's resolute defence.

The following passages are of special interest: "In our attack three regiments would be opposed at the most by six companies in front and at most two reserve battalions at Festubert and Givenchy. One battalion in the divisional reserve is southward of the La Bassée Canal in Lepic. Our powerful artillery prevent it from participating in the fight for Festubert and Givenchy. The troops are elements of the English 6th Division which after the engagement in the Somme lost heavily in Flanders and Cambrai and is described by prisoners in March 1918 as a division fit to hold a quiet sector, that is below average quality."

Though the enemy on April 11, succeeded in entering a post northward of Festubert, he was thrown out and during the night of April 12, the Fifty-fifth improved its position in this neighbourhood. The enemy next afternoon heavily bombarded the whole of the Fifty-fifth's front between Gouze and the Lys, and attacked in strength. He was again repulsed with heavy loss by the most gallant and successful defence of the division he had been pleased to describe as consisting of second class troops.

(Continued on page 5.)

## SPOTTED FEVER.

American Expert Coming to Hongkong.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board, a statement was made by Mr. E. Carpmael, the president, relative to the outbreak of Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Mr. Carpmael said:—With regard to Cerebro-Spinal Fever I have to inform you that the Bonkeller Institute of New York is kindly sending to Hongkong a specialist in this disease. I will read you the telegrams sent by this Government: "Can you send an experienced Doctor to Hongkong at once for about three months to advise Government in connection with outbreak of Cerebro-Spinal Fever?"

Spotted Fever is caused by the local manufacture of a serum and vaccine for treatment of the disease." We have a reply dated fourth of this month saying, in code, that Lt. Peter K. Oliver, Medical Reserve Corps, has been nominated for Meninian service and sailed from Vancouver on April 14th. We may therefore expect this gentleman here about May 3rd and his services should be most valuable in the preparation of serum. I have also to congratulate the Board upon the remarkable fall in the number of cases reported as having taken place during the last few days. From Saturday to to-day inclusive 22 cases only have been reported.

The Sanitary Department have issued the following:

Precautions recommended in the present epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

1. Ventilation: Keep the doors and windows open, allow fresh air and sunlight to enter freely; keep the air of rooms and crowded eddies cool and moving.

2. Live as much as possible in the open air, and avoid the stagnant and musty air of crowded gatherings.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

No Wheat at Odessa.  
An American grain expert expresses the opinion that the Germans will find no wheat at Odessa, as it has all been consumed by the refugees and disbanded soldiers.

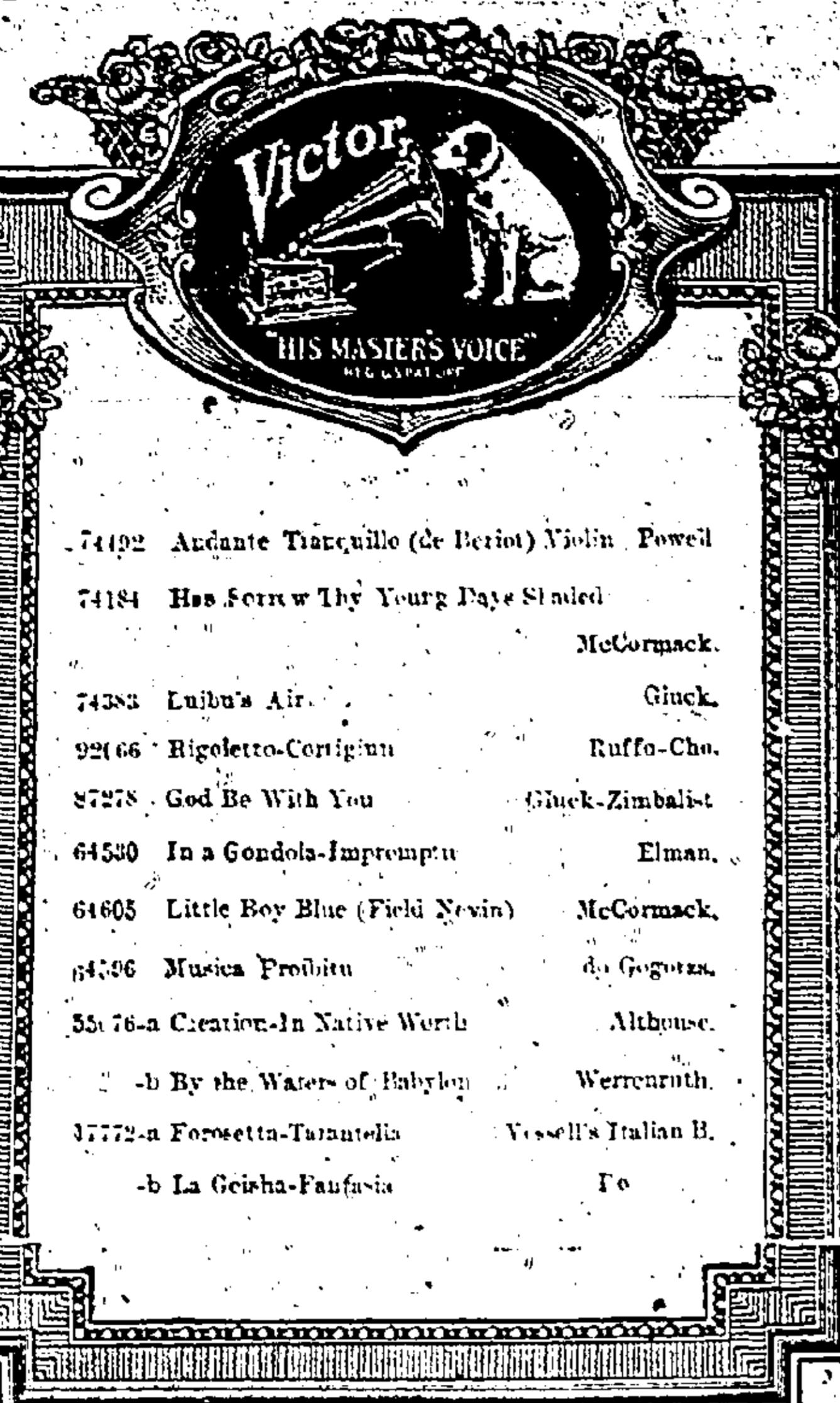
Sinn Feiners Defy Judge.  
Ottawa March 1.—A London despatch reporting conditions in certain parts of Ireland describes this scene in the Sligo Court House:—"When eight young men (evidently Sinn Feiners) charged with participation in an unlawful assembly were required to remove their hats when arraigned they began to smoke cigarettes. Then they announced they would sing, whereupon they stood up on the seats and sang songs referring to the freedom of Ireland. The magistrate left the bench and consulted the District Inspector. The singing was renewed when he returned, and he threatened to commit them unless they apologized. One said they had no regard for any representative of the British Constitution. The magistrate then sentenced them to seven days for contempt of court. When they were about to be removed they threw themselves on the floor and had to be removed by the police. The crowd filling the court assumed a threatening attitude and a detachment of the military was summoned. Eventually the defendants were carried to a lorry and conveyed to jail amid great excitement."

Sale of Famous Yacht.  
Boston (Mass., U.S.A.)—Newspapers to hand state that the famous schooner-yacht America, which in 1851 won the Royal Yacht Squadron cup, since successfully defended as the American Cup, in twelve international races, was sold to the members of the Eastern Yacht Club, of Marblehead. The principal object of the purchasers was to save the celebrated craft from the scrapheap, or from being refitted for commercial use. It was said—the America probably would be preserved as a museum. Since the winning of the cup the America has had an adventurous career. She took part in the Civil War as a privateer. Subsequently she was a sunken hulk in the St. John's River, Florida; a training ship for American midshipmen at Annapolis, and one of the defenders of the cup in the first race in 1870. The yacht has been owned by the family of the former Governor, Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, since 1870 and was sold by his son and daughter. She was last in commission in 1901, when she was sailed in the cruise of the New York Yacht Club by Mr. Butler Amos.

Actress Aids Spy Band.  
Paris, March 3.—The arrest of the actress Sumey Depay, who played a minor role at Sarah Bernhardt's Theatre, on charges of maintaining relations with the enemy, has caused a sensation because of the important connections of her alleged accomplice. One of them, an Austrian named Rosenberg, who was prominent on the Paris Bourse and whose Paris bank is under surveillance, fled to Switzerland at the opening of hostilities. He organised a bank and "informations" bureau at Zurich, in association with another Austrian named Bittelheim according to the *Matin*. The newspaper says Mathias Eberger, a member of the German Reichstag, had a large account with the firm and drew heavily on it to carry on a propaganda in Switzerland. Another of the accused, Louis Berdier of Paris formerly director of the Casino at Lucerne, was followed into Switzerland by French detectives to the doors of Rosenberg's establishment in Zurich, the *Matin* declares.

Emile Cuillier, husband of Sumey Depay and former manager of Sam McVey, the pugilist, had been employed during the war by a manufacturer of artificial limbs to visit military and Red Cross hospitals to take orders from maimed soldiers. Maurice Temple, a bank employee and a representative of Rosenberg before the war, also was traced to Zurich, according to the *Petit Parisien*, and is said to have made mysterious trips along the French coast in an automobile.

## NOTICES.



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## NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS  
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MACAO.

Notification.

It is hereby notified that during two months, counting from the date of publication of this notification in the "Boletin Oficial," tenders for "Study of Water Supply" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works, must be received in this Department within the above specified time.

The conditions of the work are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate on all week days.

Public Works Department,  
Macao, 5th April, 1918.

The Engineer Director,  
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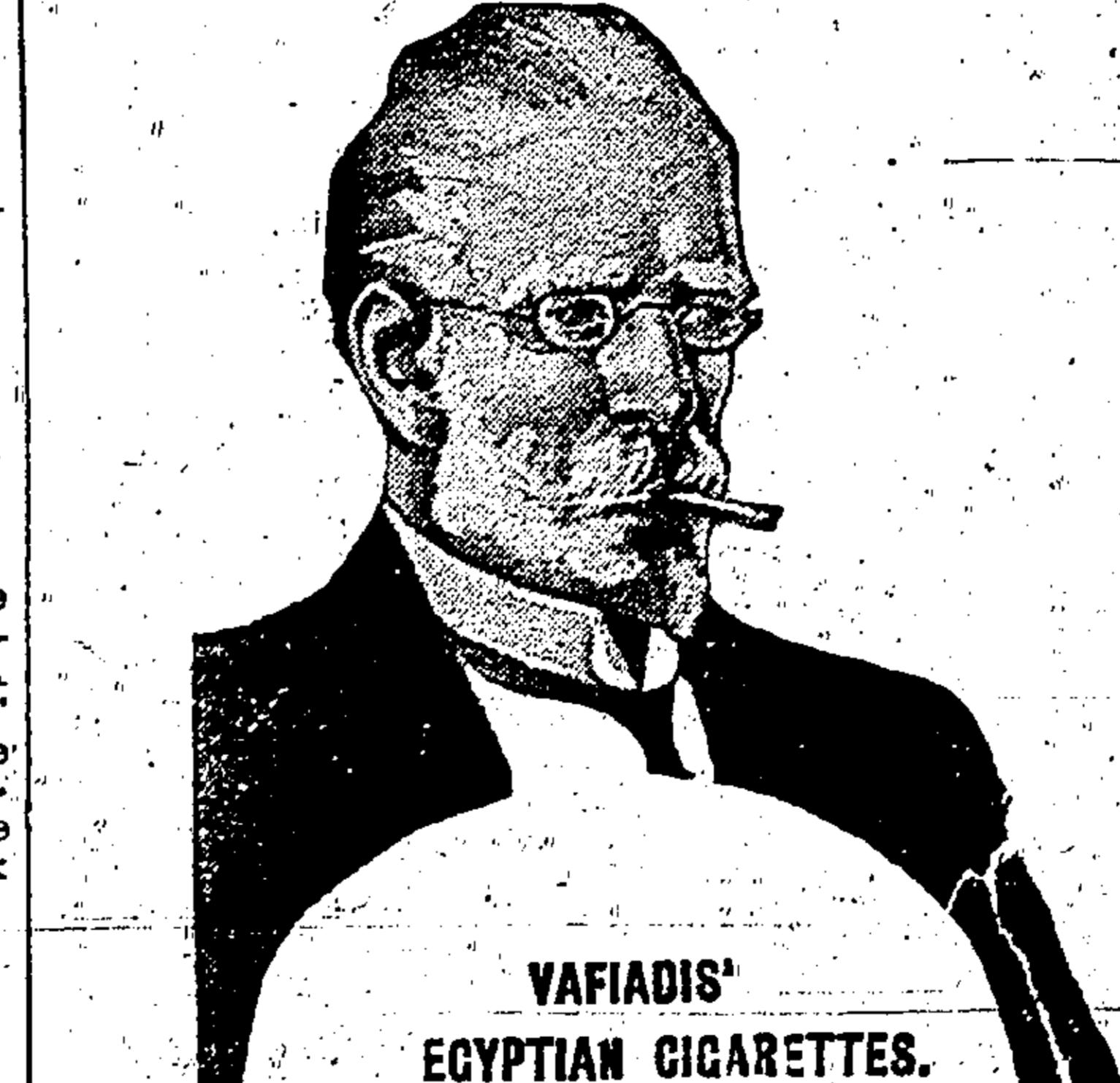
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Superfine	20	.75
	100	2.40
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1918.

### CORRUPTION IN GERMANY.

Not much is heard nowadays of Germany's burning desire to spread her "kultur." At the beginning of the war and for a considerable time later one heard of little else from German writers. It was, according to these idealists, for the betterment of the world that that panacea for all the evils that existed—Tentonic culture—should be spread abroad and that Germany should dominate the world. The world knew then as it knows now that German ideals had neither been successful at home nor abroad, and that civilisation as understood by the great free democracies of the British Empire, of France, America and Italy had nothing to learn from the Germans who very soon revealed themselves as the most barbaric people of modern times, thoroughly unscrupulous and dishonest in every respect. Recently the American press published extracts from a pamphlet by Herr August Thyssen, a relative of the well-known German iron-master, in which he relates how the German Government, before the war, enlisted the support of the commercial and industrial leaders of Germany, himself included, for the Hohenzollern war policy, on the ground that it would pay them; and how that Government made specific promises of this or that share of the booty to be acquired, Thyssen's own share being 30,000 acres of land in Australia and a loan of £150,000 at 3 per cent from the Deutsche Bank to develop it. Reading the scurrilous story, our mind went back to some of the German literature of 1915. A certain pre-eminence among the literati of the time was attained, owing to the writer's reputation, by Professor Sombart's disgraceful little brochure *Handler und Helden* (*Tradesmen and Heroes*); it was written, as he explains, only for German readers, but unluckily profane hands got hold of it. Its details are not worth much thought to-day, unless anyone wants to see how pitiful an intelligence a really great economist, who occupies a chair at Berlin, can exhibit when he gets outside his own sphere. So far as it consists of abuse of England—well, we are at war, and that is to be expected; and so far as it consists of Sombart putting his signature to statements which he knows to be false but hopes may be useful to Germany—well, he is a German professor, and we have learnt that that is to be expected also. But his representation of the war as a contest between two national souls, the soul of the tradesman and the soul of the hero, the English occupied (at best) with his rights and the German with his duties, rather sets one thinking to-day. For something has gone wrong with the hero soul of Germany; very far wrong, if we may trust German accounts. Indeed, if Thyssen's very circumstantial statement be true, there never was any hero-soul at all; only an association for loot.

It did sound so well; we British, who had faced a war for which we were absolutely unprepared in order to keep our pledged word, and who took it as a matter of course that we should do so, without discoursing about the "Morally Grand," did wonder a little. We wondered whether perhaps only tradesmen were supposed to keep their words, while heroes were exempt. We wondered why, if mercantilism was such a vice, the heroes of Germany had for 30 years given their whole minds to making more money than we did, and why they boasted so freely that they were succeeding, that their trade increased faster than ours, and so on. The demonstration that the British commercial traveller was a buckster and the German variety a hero never seemed entirely convincing. And as the war went on we wondered still more about the German heroes. We do not mean the army; that has fought well enough, as every other people without exception has done. Nor are we talking about the policy which has degraded the German navy to the practise of mere murder; for at least the submarine crews die, and in no very pleasant fashion. We are thinking of the Germans at home, the commercial classes principally. We have seen them piling up enormous fortunes from the war, and we have noted the very significant fact that the rise in wages in Germany has been trifling in comparison with these swollen profits. It looks to-day as if the whole of the sham hero-legend of Germany, promulgated by Sombart and his like, is exploded; and wherever "the Good, the Noble, and the Morally Grand" may be residing at the moment, it is not among the German civil population. We are not immaculate in Britain, by any means; we have our profiteers, big and small, like other people. But on the whole we are pretty honest. And the German at home, by his own account, is not.

### One-Man Businesses.

If there is one class of men more than another who has been badly hit by the war, not only from the point of view of their trade having considerably diminished, but also as regards their military service, it is owners of one-man businesses. Taken as a whole they are a class who have felt the war's severity more than anyone else and it is gratifying to notice that at least their case has received official recognition and that steps are to be taken to better their lot. Many of these men for years before the war by dint of much thrift and self-sacrifice, saved sufficient money to set themselves up in business on their own account, and in many instances were able only to turn over sufficient to support employment of one man. Then the war came and they were immediately faced with two problems which they could not ignore. One was their desire to join the forces, and the other was the very natural desire to keep their business intact, for they had the future to look to. Unfortunately many of them could not do both, and the result was that hundreds sacrificed all to answer the call for fighting men, while others received exemptions, though they would have preferred to take their place in the trenches. The position of both classes was indeed uneven.

### Preserving Their Trade.

It is satisfactory to notice that the Local Government Board, in conjunction with the Ministry of National Service, has, after consultation with representatives of a number of associations, adopted certain proposals, the details of which have now been issued to the tribunals. The objects of these proposals are that measures shall be taken for preserving the businesses of men who are released for the Army, and, in so far as is reasonable, men who are physically well-qualified shall be released for military service. This is a step in the right direction and will be welcomed by the many owners of small businesses as a mark that their position is appreciated to the full. Of course the scheme will not solve all the difficulties of this complicated problem, but if it is adopted thoroughly, and with the co-operation of the traders concerned, it should go a long way towards lightening the lot of such individuals. In the absence of such a scheme hardships must certainly ensue to a greater extent than has already been experienced. That the question is being thoughtfully grappled with can be gathered from the fact that the scheme proposes that cases of all men in the same trade, shall come before the tribunal to be dealt with. Before the cases are decided a survey of the needs of the district is to be made by a competent man, and, so far as possible, without inflicting such hardships as would justify exemption under present conditions, exemption should be limited to the minimum of man-power for meeting those needs.

### A Good Scheme.

With regard to preserving the businesses it will be seen that the scheme has been thoroughly gone into and will no doubt be accepted as a good. Sole proprietors of businesses who are in certain grades, it is proposed, should be made available for the Army to the fullest possible extent, though it must not be forgotten that their right for exemption in exceptional cases is not to be taken away. In other grades small trade men's exemptions will not be opposed if it means the closing down of their business, but a proviso that they shall engage in work of national importance to an extent that will not place upon them an unreasonable hardship, will be made. It is very interesting to note that men of this class will be used to maintain the businesses of others in the same trade, who have joined the colours. Where they are not so headed, they will have to engage in other work of importance. The scheme should be well received for it has exceptional merits, and if it works successfully it should be the means of keeping alive the trade of small business men who would otherwise lose all.

### DAY BY DAY.

#### OPTIMISM IS LIFE-PESSIMISM SLOW SUICIDE.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the earthquake at San Francisco in 1906.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 1½ d.

Theft from Kowloon Docks.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, an employee of the Kowloon Docks was charged with stealing a quantity of brass piping from the Dock. The man frankly admitted the theft, and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and four hours' stock.

Theft from Warders' Quarters.

A canteen "boy" in the Warders' quarters of Victoria Gaol was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with stealing several pairs of boots belonging to Indian warders. He was arrested coming down the stairs with the boots in his possession. His Worship sentenced the man to six weeks' hard labour.

Chair Coolies Fined.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, three chair coolies were summoned for refusing to accept hire. Evidence was given by Mrs. Danenberg to the effect that she went to a chair stand in Bonham Road, West Point, and wanted to take a chair stand to Queen's Road. There were two chairs at the stand, but they both refused to take her and ran away.

Chair stand to Queen's Road.

Previously the rank and file and the work-a-day citizens of Great Britain, no matter how useful or how valuable their service to the nation, could not receive honourable recognition from the King while still retaining his original rank and class, no honour was available for him that did not entail social promotion to some class in which only too often he felt himself an "outsider." As for women there was no honour available; she could attain to no distinctive rank or title save through her husband.

Stones on the Peak Tramway.

The Chinese boy, who was charged at the Police Court yesterday before Mr. Dyer Ball, for placing stones on the rails of the Peak Tramway, was again before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, having had his sentence deferred to see if he were physically fit to receive the birching ordered. Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared for the boy and stated that it was the lad's companion who placed the stones there. He asked that a fine be imposed. His Worship thought the case serious and now ordered the boy to receive five strokes.

Spotted Fever.

For the twenty-four hours ended April 16, only five cases of spotted fever were notified, three being from the City of Victoria and two from other districts. The number of deaths is seven and all the sufferers are Chinese. It will be noticed that to-day's announcement shows the number of deaths to be in excess of the number of cases. This is explicable by the fact that four of the seven deaths were cases sent to the mortuary, and, in addition three former cases, previously reported, have died. "Cases" represent patients being treated for the disease.

Opium Cases.

There were several cases of unlawful opium possession before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning. One Chinese was charged with having 200 tablets of opium drugs, which was found in luggage he was carrying. He pleaded that the bundle was given him to look after by another Chinese, and his Worship believed the story, discharged the man. For the unlawful possession of 1 tablet of prepared opium a woman was fined \$750 or four months' hard labour and a similar penalty was imposed on a man who was arrested at Kowloon Station yesterday, whilst trying to export 20 tablets.

Robbed Fellow Workmen.

An employee of the Taikuo Sugar Factory was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of a quantity of clothing and money, belonging to other employees. It appears that while the other men were absent from the quarters, the defendant broke open their boxes and stole the property. He was trying to escape to Ontario on the s.s. Tai-Ming, when arrested by Sergeant Fallon. He struggled violently and it took three Chinese Police to take him to the station. A good deal of the property was recovered. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

### FOR DEVOTION TO DUTY.

#### Great Britain Honours Her War Workers.

(By Basil Clarke.)

Devotion to duty—that is the basis and prime reason for bestowal of the new order of chivalry which the King of England has established. It has been designed to reward especially devotion to duty in war work behind the field of battle. The 300 citizens upon whom it has already been bestowed are drawn from every possible field of non-military war service. They comprise women as well as men; distinguished people, and undistinguished; rich people and poor people alike. It is, in fact, the unique quality of this new Order—a quality that renders it exceptional among all Europe's honours and distinctions—that it knows no limitation in its sphere of applicability. Thus this file is a gap. Previously the rank and file and the work-a-day citizens of Great Britain, no matter how useful or how valuable their service to the nation, could not receive honourable recognition from the King while still retaining his original rank and class, no honour was available for him that did not entail social promotion to some class in which only too often he felt himself an "outsider." As for women there was no honour available; she could attain to no distinctive rank or title save through her husband.

The "Order of the British Empire" with its separate classes and the Order of the Companions of Honour "do away at last with all such limitations. They may be destined to become the most coveted and most truly honourable of all British honours; they are the most truly democratic.

It may seem ridiculous to pick out any of its recipients for special mention and yet it is only by some such selection that one can illustrate the many types of service for which this honour has been granted. Among 17 recipients of the highest order, the Companionship of Honour, one finds, for example, Mr. Henry Gossling. He is the Trade Union secretary for the canal boatmen and barges of Great Britain, a man who has himself worked on a barge and who has by sheer merit risen to be leader of all transport workers unions of Great Britain. He helped the Government in the war by guiding it in its dealings with transport labour problems. For similar labour service three other Trade Union secretaries, the Brasewokers' secretary and the Ship constructors' secretary are granted the same order. Lord Faringdon, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Viscount Chetwynd and other exalted people are in the same class. These people, though nobles, nevertheless earn their distinction. The last named for example did so in the days of the British shell shortage. Taking his life in his hands he experimented with a fuse and made it adaptable for the treatment of explosives. He erected a new factory in a few weeks and working and sleeping there he managed with his makeshift and dangerous machinery and with volunteer helpers to fill shells and to make good the shortage which at that time threatened British success in the field.

Among women recipients of the highest class of the Order of the British Empire are the Queen, whose hospital and social work during the war has been of the most exacting standard. Lady Paget whose Red Cross work among the Serbians was a model of womanly devotion and fearlessness and Lady Reid who "mothered" the troops of Australia that came over to help their home-country.

Bed Cross work, the making and organisation of munition supply, recruiting war finance, shipping, foreign trade, social work and even charity organisations in the list of recipients. One actress Miss Lena Ashwell is honoured for her work in entertainments for the wounded in the Field. But for most people the special interest of awards will centre with such citizens as honour can in 25 menaces of men and but take pride in honouring them.

### TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

#### Last Night's Play.

Last evening there was a fairly large crowd on the cricket ground to witness matches in connection with the various competitions of the Hongkong Cricket Club's Tournament. The match in the Professional Pairs between N. E. Kent and J. S. Jennings and the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt and Lt.-Col. Cripe was the most interesting, some exceedingly good play being seen. The first named pair proved to be the stronger and won the match in two sets, the scores reading in their favour, 14-12, 4-6, and 6-1.

The Mixed Doubles Handicap match in which Mr. and Mrs. Verney played Captain Gray and Miss Robertson, was also watched by a good number of spectators.

The former couple played the rarer game throughout and won the match by 6-3, 8-6.

The only other event decided was the re-play between S. Winkler and J. M. Soeters in the Handicap Singles "A". The former, who received 15/3 defeat the latter (reca. 4/6) by 6-4, 7-5.

This evening there are several matches due to be played.

### MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO'S. DIVIDEND.

We are authorised to state that subject to audit the profits available for distribution amount to \$101,508.68 which the General Managers and Consulting Committee propose to dispose of as follows:

Dividend 70 cents per share	... \$63,000.00
Consulting Committee Fees	2,000.00
General Managers' Commission	5,033.18
Pay Staff Provident Fund	2,000.00
Writ off for depreciation	25,000.00
Carry forward	4,475.48
	\$101,508.68

women of humble rank who have been granted the Medal of the Order for special devotion to duty. Here are some examples: Miss Madeline Bruce, a forewoman at an explosives factory controlled by a women's fire brigade during a fire and though all of them might have been blown to bits at any moment they continued coolly at work under her leadership. Miss Dolly Gladys Vickers picked up a fuse that had exploded in her hand and though it was burning she carried it and threw it outside the building away from other explosive which might have caught fire. Annie Rose lost half her hand by the explosion of a fuse but returned to work and by her own will was employed on similar work. Ralph Goldney though suffering from mercurial poisoning due to handling fulminate of mercury would not leave his work till a new worker could be found to replace him. Miss L. M. Edie, an inspector of munitions discovered a defect in a certain type of shell fuse which had hitherto been undetectable and which had rendered explosive large numbers of shells. O. Ogilvie on an occasion when a locomotive ran away in an ordnance factory, jumped on it at great personal risk and stopped it. Several divers are honoured for most dangerous service in the salvaging of ships. As a last instance one may mention the case of Thomas Harper a munitions worker aged 74 who had retired from work owing to old age and gone to Australia to end his remaining years. At the outbreak of war he wrote to his old employer, offering his services for war work. He returned to England at his own expense and for the last two years has done the work of the younger men. Often he has fainted at his work but he has refused to go home, saying that he could not rest while he knew his country needed shells.

Such is the devoted service which this new order of Empire is intended to honour and these are but a few instances of many. A nation's interest of awards will centre with such citizens as honour can in 25 menaces of men and but take pride in honouring them.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An Army pigeon has equalled the feat of Napoleon's A.D.C. who galloped up with a message in the press of battle, and being asked, "You are wounded?" replied, "Pardon me, I am dead," and fell lifeless. This pigeon flew home with one of its legs shot away, only to fall dead in the loft floor. But its torso, almost driven into its body by the shot, saved the lives of hundreds of men. Gas clouds and barrage are often used by the enemy to prevent communication, but the pigeons from the front-line trenches homes through without a turn, when nothing else could live through it, and then to its left, whence the message is sent to Headquarters by the speediest means. Some of the lofts are like motor omnibuses, and each bird knows its own bus and homes to it. The bus is moved from time to time, and still the birds recognise it. Many valuable messages have come through by pigeon messenger, but an amusing story is told of one occasion when anxiety was felt as to the progress of an important battalion. The General Staff were all awaiting news with lively expectancy when a pigeon was seen homing to its loft at top speed. The message was eagerly opened, and this is what it contained: "Lucky pigeon to escape from this hell of a place." It was signed by a Canadian officer. The Germans have a good pigeon service, but their pigeons are not as good as English bred birds.

Some time ago Lord Charnwood stated that there were no less than 200,000 British soldiers crippled in the war, who require physical training. From a statement which has been shown to me, (says a correspondent) it would seem that the chance of a considerable percentage of them obtaining it is very remote. The Army Council say that they cannot keep men for long periods in military hospitals, because they must make room for recently wounded men. Men whose external wounds have healed are therefore evacuated from the military hospitals. The majority of orthopaedic cases are quite unfit for military services, and are discharged. Many of them must drift into the class of unemployed cripples. The Pensions Ministry will look after them. But the Pensions Ministry can only pay pensions, and provide industrial training. If the man is physically unfit for this training, he is left stranded between the two water-tight compartments of the Army Council and the Ministry of Pensions.

My informant states that he has no doubt that there are already at least 50,000 men with injured limbs who require prolonged treatment and training to enable them to be of service to themselves and the community. There is at present no provision for more than a fifth of this number. Even from a business point of view, the need should clearly be met at once; and it ought to be a national charge, and not left to haphazard charity. I state the facts as I have received them; but I think most people will agree that there can be no question of the wounded soldier's absolute title to any treatment he may require as long as he requires it—even if the cost prove as great as one whole day's war.

## MARATHON RACE.

## Full Details of Saturday's Event.

The Marathon Race, which is to be run on Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Police Reserve, has now fifty-six entries, and promises to be a most interesting event. We have received the following full particulars:-

## Officials.

Judge, Mr. H. J. Gadge.  
Assistant Judge, Staff Inspector Wildin, H.K.P.B.  
Starter, Mr. H. P. White.  
Umpires, Staff Inspectors Clarke, Watt and Eldridge, Colour-Sergt. 456 Brook and P.C. 862 Herbert.

## Numbers.

Each competitor must wear the number assigned to him in the list below. Duplicate sets will either be sent to competitors or issued to them before starting. One number must be worn on the right breast and one in the centre of the back. These must be returned to Staff Inspector Wildin, Police Reserve Club.

## The Start.

The race will start at Queen's Statue Wharf, near the Hongkong Club at 3.00 p.m. Competitors must line up at the starting point in 3 lines, as follows:-

Front line, Nos. 1 to 19.  
Second line, Nos. 20 to 37.

Third line, Nos. 38 to 56.

The lines to be two paces apart. Competitors must be at the starting point at 2.50 p.m. sharp. The race will be started by a single revolver shot.

## Route.

Start from Queen's Statue Wharf, along water-front past Hongkong Club, along Murray Road into Queen's Road East, and thence following the tramway track to the Tramway terminus at Sankiwan. Return by the same route to the starting place. On arrival at the Sankiwan terminus, Competitors must pass around the Umpire who will be stationed there.

## Complaints.

Any complaints must be made to an Umpire, all of whom will be in police uniform, wearing a white band on the left arm, and will travel over the route by motor-cycle or bicycle. Umpires will note complaints in writing and report same to the Judges, who will await such reports (if any), before adjudicating on the race.

Attention is drawn to Special Condition 2.

## Special Conditions.

1. Minimum clothing is singlet and shorts.  
2. Competitors may go at any pace, but must not stop during the race except for some bona fide reason to be reported to an Umpire.

3. Refreshment may be taken during the race, provided the competitor does not stop therefor.

4. Competitors must keep to the road. Any competitor taking to the footpath or any short cut across ground which is not fairly a part of the road will be disqualified.

## The Finish.

The Judges' decision, which will be given after receiving the reports (if any) of the Umpires, shall be final. Subject to any disqualification, the competitor first past the tape at Queen's Statue Wharf will be declared the 'winner.'

## Prizes.

Prizes to the first five men in will be presented by Lady May on the conclusion of the race at the foot of Queen Victoria Statue.

## Medical Assistance.

Dr. Lindsay Woods and Thomas will follow the competitor by motor car.

## Dressing.

Competitors may change at the Police Reserve Club, Prince's Building, where the running numbers will be issued to those not yet in receipt of same.

## Runners and Their Numbers.

1. N. Abd. Ghani Khan, 18th Infantry.  
2. Gunner A. Khan, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
3. Stoker A. Khan, 25th Middlesex.  
4. Pte. A. Blakie, 25th Middlesex.  
5. Able Seaman Blower, R.N.  
6. Pte. M. Breslin, R.M.L.I.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

## A CORRECTION.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir:-Sorry to be troublesome about a printer's error, of which it is surprising there are not more. But will readers interested in my sermon reported yesterday please read "baby's" instead of "body's" in line 70 in the second column, a little more than half way down? If those who are in the habit of sending a copy to a friend will make the correction before posting, I shall take it as a kindness.

Yours, &c.,

J. K. M.

Hongkong, April 17, 1918.

Reported "Missing."

Mr. A. F. Oshiro of Tokio has received a cable from the War Office, London, dated 31st March, stating that his younger son, Captain E. Barry Cawasac, M.C., 3rd South Staffordshire Regt., attached Royal Flying Corps, was missing on 27th March. No details are known.

7. Sepoy Chain Singh, 74th Punjab.  
8. L/Naik Chiraghdin, 18th Infantry.  
9. Sapper W. Clarke, R.E.  
10. L/Naik Dalip Singh, 74th Punjab.  
11. Jemadar Farib Mohd Khan, 18th Infantry.  
12. Naik Ghulam Mohd, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
13. Sapper Gordon, R.E.  
14. P.C. 745 J.A. Gutierrez, H.K.P.R.  
15. Sepoy Biyast Mohd, 74th Punjab.  
16. P.O. 804 V.A. Hyder, H.K.P.R.  
17. G.A. Hyder, St. Joseph's College.  
18. P.O. 767 B.A. Hyder, H.K.P.R.

19. Driver Fakir Chand, Mule Corps.  
20. Gunner Iyer Singh, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
21. Naik Jagat Singh, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
22. Saddler Jan Ram, Mule Corps.  
23. Artificer Kalloo, Mule Corps.  
24. Gunter Karim Bakh, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
25. L/Naik Khan Behudar, Mule Corps.  
26. Sepoy Khuda Dad, 74th Punjab.  
27. Pte. A. Kirby, R.A.M.C.  
28. L/Naik Kundan Singh, 74th Punjab.  
29. L/Naik San.  
30. Gunner F. Macey, R.N.  
31. Sepoy Mardan Ali, 74th Punjab.  
32. Sepoy Mohd Khan, 74th Punjab.  
33. Gunner Muhammud Haasain, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
34. Gunner Muhammud Nand, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
35. Sepoy Nahe Khan, 18th Infantry.  
36. Gunner Nawab Din, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
37. Gunner Nawab Khan, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
38. Gunner Nur Ahmed, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
39. Sepoy Pohla Singh, 74th Punjab.  
40. Naik Rannia Khan, 18th Infantry.  
41. Corp. J. Rowland, R.G.A.  
42. Drummer Bulya Khan, 18th Infantry.  
43. Ldg. Signaller W. E. Ryder, R.N.  
44. Gunner Sadaq Soggi, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
45. Sepoy Samander Khan, 74th Punjab.  
46. Gunner Shab Mohd, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
47. Gunner Sharab Khan, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
48. Sapper P. Simonda, R.E.  
49. Gunner Sarni Singh, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.  
50. Sapper A. E. Telford, R.G.A.  
51. Gunner E. Taylor, R.G.A.  
52. Sapper J. Waller, R.E.  
53. Bmbo J. Watson, R.G.A.  
54. Gunner W. Welch, R.G.A.  
55. Inspector L. Wood, Sanitary Board.  
56. Naik Amir, 18th Infantry.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.  
SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.  
CAMBRIDGE  
PORK  
BEEF  
&c.,

LIVER SAUSAGES.  
BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.  
BLACK PUDDING.  
WHITE  
&c.,

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Ice Company Limited will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday the 6th day of May 1918, at 12 o'clock noon when the abjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as special resolutions:

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company Limited and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Limited be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.  
(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company Limited upon the terms (*inter alia*) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company Limited to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up to end the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th May 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.

JARDINE, MATHESON,  
& CO., LTD.  
General Managers

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

F.S. "VENIZUELA"

From SAN FRANCISCO,  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,  
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Saturday, April 20th 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 21st 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1918.

## THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LIMITED.



## WASHING COATS

(Ready-to-wear.)

Made of a strong cotton Cloth, are light in weight, extremely durable, wash and look well.

Inexpensively priced at \$7.00

## MACKINTOSH &amp; CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

## Powell TELEPHONE 346

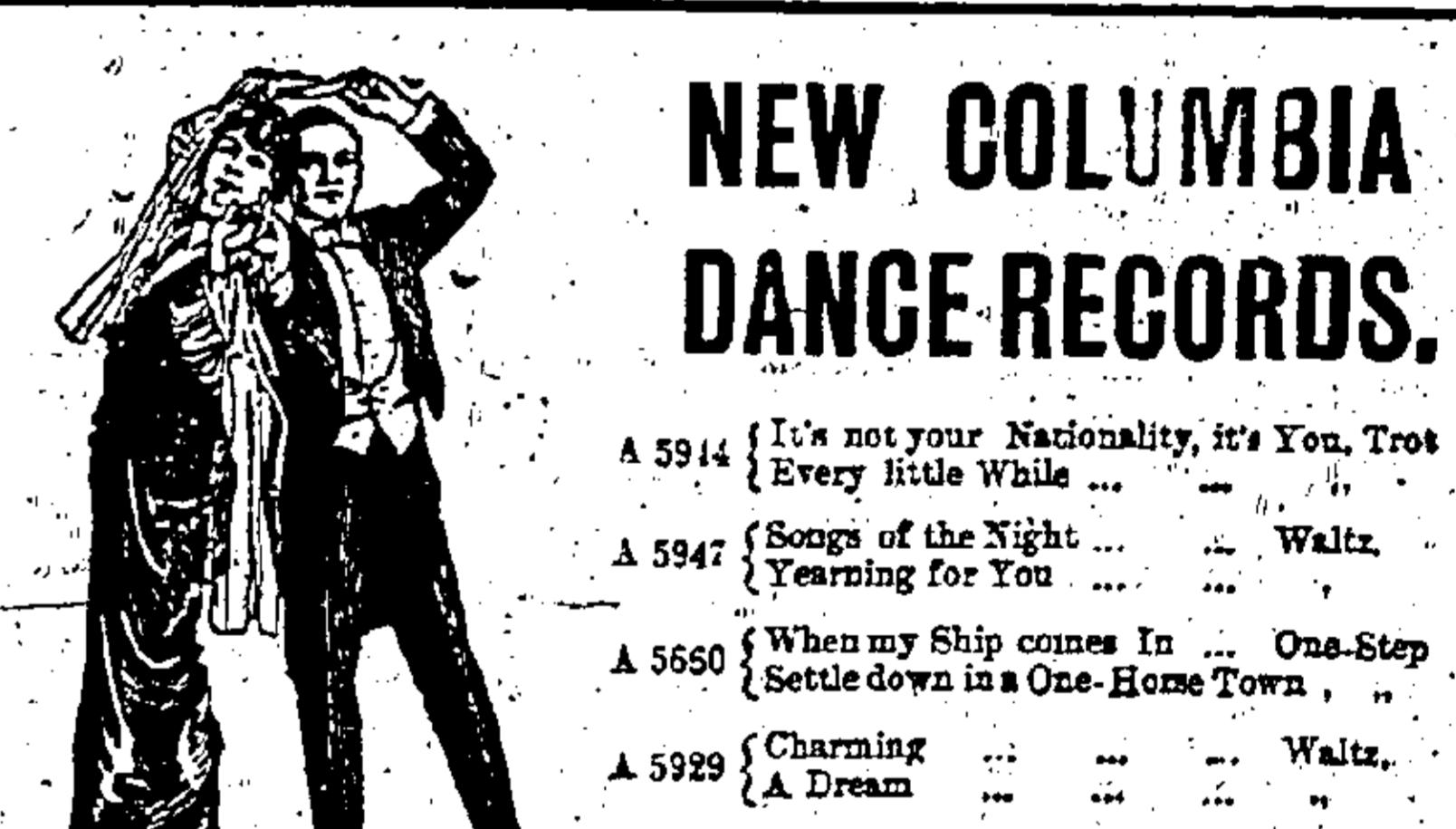
Glyn's Hand made Hats  
Old English make  
NEW STRAWS

"light in weight" and fitted with the famous BON-TON fitting. The acme of comfort.

## SUN HELMETS

in many smart styles, perfect fitting.

## INSPECTION INVITED.



## NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

A 5914	{ It's not your Nationality, it's You, Trot Every little While ...
A 5947	{ Song of the Night ... Waltz.
A 5650	{ When my Ship comes In ... One-Step.
A 5929	{ Charming A Dream ... Waltz.
A 5082	{ Carry Me Rain Bow ... Barn Dance Gavotte.

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD TEL. 1322.

## JUST ARRIVED.

## A Fresh Consignment

of

## BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

## SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

## RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

\$ cts.

Burgundy Reserve per case 12 qts. duty paid 24.00.

24 pts. 26.00.

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## SOLE AGENTS:

## CANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

Wine Merchant.

Hongkong TEL. NO. 135.

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## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
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SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half, available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,  
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.SUMMER VACATION  
TRIPS.

—TO—

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AND THE BEAUTIFUL

## CANADIAN ROCKIES

AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE

## GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD

Golfing—Automobiling—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and

Bathing—all within short Distance of Comfortable Hotels and Private Homes

## —REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER ON OR ABOUT—

Empress of Russia May 9th Empress of Japan July 17th

Empress of Japan May 22nd Empress of Asia Aug. 1st

Monteagle — — — —

Empress of Asia June 6th Monteagle — — — —

Empress of Russia July 4th Empress of Japan Sept. 11th

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SERVICESLIMITED  
LINES

TRANS PACIFIC

For particulars regarding passage, fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to P. D. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Phone 42, HONGKONG.

J. M. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT, Phone 42, HONGKONG.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

## PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" April 24th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" May 22nd.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" June 19th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to — — — —

Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kaga Maru 12,500	WED. 24th
	Hirano Maru 17,000	APR. 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Aki Maru 13,500	THURS. 25th
	Tango Maru 13,500	APR. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Bombay Maru 8,000	SAT. 26th
	Ceylon Maru 10,000	APR. 11 a.m.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DELACOA BAY & CAPE TOWN,  
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA,  
NEW YORK THRU MANILA, SYDNEY,  
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA &  
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, HANCOCK.

\* Omitting Shanghai &amp; Moji.

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI,  
KACASAKI, KOBE, TOKKAICHI AND TOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificient and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fusimi Maru," "Seiwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

\* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

WED. 15th May, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293. B. MORI, Manager.

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

PAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamers Tons. Leave Hongkong.

SHINTO MARU 22,000 24th April.

KOREA MARU 18,000 24th May.

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TERYO MARU 22,000 20th June.

\* Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

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FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

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Monthly Services.—  
HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).

S.S. "JACOB"

will leave on or about March.

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will leave on or about March.

For freight and passage apply to—

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.  
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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the under-signed.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
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Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

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"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

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These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.—

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PICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at  
Tariff Rates.

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Cook's "YEAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"  
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of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

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Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australia  
& China Telegraph Co.

Abdoolkarim Abdoolazar, from  
Manila.

Burgess J. W. (Hongkong Zone),  
from War Office.

Emillette, (2), from San Fran-

cisco.

Gardiner, Hongkong Hotel,  
from Singapore.

Gourrock, Ropework Export Co.,  
from Calcutta.

Gourdean, Hongkong Hotel,  
from Sydney.

High, (2), from Richards, from  
Calcutta.

Hollabaugh, from San Fran-

cisco.

Wahr Mistress, Steamer New-

Amsterdam, from Lebong Soelit.

Watson, (2), from American Consul,  
from Seattle.

Yokogawa, (2), from Yokohama.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

## Effect on the Civil Service.

London, April 15. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law refused a Nationalist request for an additional day's discussion of the proposal to apply compulsion to Ireland.

Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the Government is determined to enforce the principle that no man over the present military age should be taken for service if the situation could be met by calling up men of the present military age. The age of twenty-five was selected for a clean cut of the Civil Service because above twenty-five men were really indispensable from the viewpoint of war effort. This did not mean that civil servants over twenty-five were not being released as rapidly as possible. Certain Government offices were considering the desirability of releasing all men fit for general service up to fifty-three.

Mr. Macpherson declined in the public interest to state the number of troops in Ireland. Up to 31 December Ulster had contributed over fifty-eight thousand recruits and the rest of Ireland over sixty-five thousand.

## COUNT CZERNIN'S RESIGNATION.

## Why it was Deemed Necessary.

London, April 15.

While internal reasons have also contributed to Count Czernin's resignation the immediate and chief cause was the publication of Emperor Karl's letter cabled on 12th April, which made his position most difficult. Apparently Count Czernin did not know of the existence of this letter which, despite the allegation of falsification, is everywhere accepted as quite genuine.

## M. Clemenceau the Victor.

Zurich, April 16.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that the Czernin incident has caused great mistrust among the population, which is aggravated by the nature of the explanation.

The "Arbeiter Zeitung" demands the publication of the original letter of the Emperor Karl.

The "Zurich Post" says that M. Clemenceau is the victor in this heated conflict.

## THE VLADIVOSTOCK SITUATION.

## Another Statement in the House of Commons.

London, April 15.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that no assurance had been given that the British and Japanese troops would be withdrawn from Vladivostock as soon as order was restored, but he hoped the incident would soon be closed.

In reply to Mr. H. B. Lees Smith, Lord Robert Cecil said the recent Reuter message that British and American officers had reported that the rumours of the arming of prisoners in Siberia were greatly exaggerated was substantially correct.

## BRITISH HORSE RACING.

## Why it is Continued.

London, April 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. G. Lambert asked: In view of the intense struggle in France is it proposed to permit horse racing in the United Kingdom?

Mr. Macpherson replied: The Government has not considered that there is any reason to stop the present limited programme of racing, which is considered necessary in order to maintain the important industry of horse-breeding.

## SHANGHAI OPIUM SEIZURES.

## Question in the House of Commons.

London, April 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Stephen Collins, Lord Robert Cecil stated that it did not appear that legal proceedings lay against anyone at present domiciled in the United Kingdom in connection with two consignments of opium exported from London in October and November last year concealed in cargo and discharged on arrival at Shanghai.

## LT-COL TRENCHARD RESIGNS.

London, April 16.

In the House of Commons, Major Baird announced the retirement of Lt-Col. Trenchard in consequence of differences of opinion as to his duties and powers with Lord Borthmere, head of the Air Ministry.

## THE HOME RULE BILL.

## A Moderate Measure.

London, April 16.

Reuter understands that the Home Rule Bill is such a moderate measure that the Ulsterites notwithstanding past declarations are likely to accept it as a piece of war legislation.

## THE KAISER.

Amsterdam, April 15.

The Kaiser was present during the attack on Armenians.

## RUSSIA AND DEMOCRACY.

The following is from the New York Nation:

Russian signatures have been attached to a treaty of peace at Brestilitovsk, and the Allies confront a situation which calls for the highest wisdom, caution and resolution. Not that we need special insight to understand the German purpose. This is now as plain as day. The disappearance of Russia as a military power is to be followed by the crushing of the Revolution. The Revolution is to be encompassed on all sides by fortresses of reaction garrisoned by German influence. German militarism has flung a challenge to the moral sentiment of the world.

With the military balance of power gone, there remains for the democratic nations, now, there emerges more strongly than ever, the need of maintaining

the moral balance against Germany, the balance of democracy against German militarist autocracy. Russia must be saved for the community of free nations. The healthy fruits of the Russian Revolution must be saved, not only for the sake of the great Slav people itself, but for the sake of the world. In combating the downfall of Russian liberty we should be fighting for ourselves. For just as truly as the destruction of Czarism sent a vivifying thrill through the free peoples of the world, the failure of the Russian experiment will spell reaction everywhere. The vista of a world democratically ruled, freed from the incubus of secret diplomacy, based on the self-determination of peoples, and granting a full measure of justice to the working masses, will disappear if the Russian Revolution disappears. The advocates of militarism in every free country will be justified in the preservation of a free and democratic Russia.

## THE TOMSOLA.

## Spill Week is Here.

St. George met the Dragon  
And the Dragon took a spill  
St. George he drained a fagon  
To keep away a chill.

Now you get a fagon  
There's a way where there's a will  
Go one better than the Dragon  
And take another Spill.

for the Western democracies to say whether the vision of last March shall pass into history as only a nightmare.

In this sense, peace at the "expense" of Russia would be a monstrous thing. Lenin may argue that the surrender of Russian territories to German influence is not fatal; and that the problem is to "preserve" as far as possible the revolution in Russia itself" until such a time as the war-weary nations shall join Russia in revolt. But the revolution in a dismembered Russia cannot live. It will have to face ultimately a reaction of national sentiment based on bitter resentment at the havoc wrought by the Revolution. It will be unable to carry out its programme in the isolation to which it has condemned itself. A barrier running from Finland on the Arctic to Rumania on the Black Sea will sever revolutionary Russia from communion with the western world.

Economic ruin confronts a country cut off from its principal ports — from Riga, Odessa, Helsinki. But more than that, the Revolution in this truncated Russia must face the active enmity of the German power. The Kaiser has accepted the challenge of the Bolsheviks. They set out to infect the world with their ideas. Germany has set out to infect the Slavic world with its own ideas of "order." In that chain of border states which were formerly Russia, the Kaiser will have built up an active quarantine against the Russian Revolution. From Finland, Courland, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine and Rumania the forces of reaction will play upon what remains of revolutionary Russia.

The German Government has set out to stifle the Russian Revolution for its own external interests and internal equilibrium. The Allies must preserve the Russian Revolution for their own internal health and for the ideal of a community of free nations in which alone rests the hope of escape from such another agony as the world is now passing through.

The mistakes of last year must not be repeated by the Allies. We must cut ourselves free from appraising the value of Russia to the world in terms only of her army.

The problem of the Allied governments and peoples is to seek for the elements of regeneration within revolutionary Russia. There is danger in looking towards Cossack or Japanese armies for the restoration of Russia to the western fellowship. Such methods at once raise in the hearts of the Russia people that dread of reaction which is still, and naturally, their most poignant fear. We must win back Russia by safeguarding her Revolution. We must search for those men and parties in Russia whose fealty to the Revolution can never be questioned, but who nevertheless stand for the unity of the Russian lands and against the German idea of "order." For the time being they are submerged under the Bolshevik tide; but they exist. They are the men who, like Kerensky, envisaged the Revolution as working itself out in a Russia of federated republics, with every safeguard for national and cultural autonomy and self-determination, short of secession from the Slav brotherhood. They are the men and women of the Constituent Assembly, embracing the vast majority of the pioneers and martyrs of the long struggle for Russian freedom. To them the Allies should turn, with a pledge of their own national honour that the crusade is essentially one for the preservation of a free and democratic Russia.

Evidence was given by the owners, after which the case was adjourned until Friday for the further identification of some of the property.

## THE POULTRY DEPOT.

## Revised Plans to be Submitted.

## Views of Lieut. Col. Repington.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board the question of a new Poultry Depot opposite the Sailors' Home, Des Voeux Road West, to obviate the present nuisance caused in Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets was again discussed. A letter was received from the Government stating that plans had been prepared for such a depot, which would cost \$33,000, or \$70,000 with quarters on the upper story.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Bowley asked:

i. Has any estimate been received for the construction of a wholesale Poultry Market near the Sailors' Home?

ii. Has the proposed site an area of 9,300 square feet? And is it now let as a timber yard at \$250 per quarter?

iii. Could not the ground surface be concreted and channelled and about half the area roofed with concrete or brick pillars for less than \$5,000?

iv. Are not the poultry dealers willing to pay a rent which would recoup the \$5,000 in about 2 years and thereafter produce a substantial net increase to the revenue?

v. If so, what is the reason for further postponing a work which will be beneficial and profitable to the public, and will remove the long standing nuisance from Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets?

The Chairman read the following replies:

1. The estimate has been laid before the Board.

2. The area is 9,280 square feet and it is let as stated.

3. 4 and 5. The question has not been considered, the area could not be laid out suitably as a poultry market for the sum mentioned.

The Chairman said that supplementary to the questions 1 and 2 he had to inform the Board that the Department had considered with the Public Works Department, improved plans and it was hoped to submit the plans as revised to the Board for approval in connection with the estimates for 1919, which would shortly be coming into form. It had been found that the plans as originally made were not quite suitable and the Public Works Department were drawing up plans for discussion by the Board.

Mr. Bowley said that in view of the Chairman's statement he did not intend to make his motion but the estimate laid before the Board was for the estimate for which he had asked.

## RECENT BURGLARIES.

## A Police Court Sequel.

A sequel to several recent burglaries was forthcoming at the Police Court this morning, when a woman was charged before Mr. Dyer Bell, with the unlawful possession of a quantity of articles the property of Mr. C. J. M. Pereira, of Lan Kwai Fong, and property of several Chinese. She was also charged with the possession of a number of instruments for an unlawful purpose.

Sergeant Field explained that there had been several burglaries reported recently and, as the result of certain information, he, with others, raided No 22, Wellington Street yesterday. Only the woman was found there, and all the property, most of which had been identified as having been stolen from several houses, was discovered in the dock loft. There was also a large number of burglary tools, some of which were in the woman's possession, concealed in her girdle. The tools included a jemmy, pliers, chisels, a file, hammer, four claw knives, a chopper, a table knife, three electric torches, a razor, a pick lock, three whistles, two bunches of keys, two pieces of wire and one piece of tape. There were also thirty-two pawn tickets.

There is every expectation that the attempt should fail. In an old classic naval action, there would only be one result from the

attack of the opposing force, but France and Belgium, they forget such a meeting the Germans will necessarily seek to avoid. It has been shown in this war that single ships, and even small squadrons and flotillas, can insult our coasts and cut off convoys from the Shetland Islands to the Straits of Dover, within a considerable measure of impunity, and it has usually been admitted, even before the war, that the landing of a raiding party was not impracticable. The comparative immunity of the German naval raiders may considerably encourage them to further efforts on a larger scale, a war in which mines, submarines, and aircraft largely figure, necessarily involves a procedure altogether different from that of our old wars, while the dependence of warships of all types on coal or oil, and the limitations set by these new means of propulsion upon the radius of action of warships, and upon the time during which they can remain at sea, bring a great complication into the problem, and render the plans of a naval War Staff of the first importance.

No one knows yet what the German plans in the West may be, but if they involve a series of great attacks upon the Allied Armies I find it difficult to suppose that these will not be supplemented by an offensive at sea. Now that Russia is completely out of the field, all the naval means of Germany are at her unfettered disposal, and as it is understood that Marshal von Hindenburg controls both Navy and Army, he is likely to use the former in a military manner. Whether, and if so how, the Austrian Navy will enter into the plans is quite uncertain, but here again we must expect developments of a novel character, and all preparations for watching and fighting this Navy must be perfectly completed. I regard the recent sortie of the two German ships from the Dardanelles as a demonstration which forms part of a general plan. It failed almost completely, but it seems to me not uninteresting as a guide to the mentality of the German Higher Command.

The temptation to invade England has entered the minds of many great conquerors, and only vanishes when adequate preparations on sea and land make the venture demonstrably too hazardous. That it will be costly and even disastrous now we all hope and believe, but that it may be attempted is not out of the question.

On two occasions, in 1913, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts and I, with two other officers now serving, brought this question before the old Defence Committee, and in 1909 Mr. Asquith announced that the basis was to be against 70,000 invaders. The 1913 inquiry was interrupted by the war and I do not know what the conclusion was.

What changes there may have been since I cannot say, but I should feel reluctance to accept any figure less than that which the two Field-Marshal recommended. I have no doubt that there are many more men in khaki in these islands now than 600,000, but whether they are available fighting men is another matter. After deducting the sick and wounded, the immense administrative services, the garrisons of naval and other ports, the Royal Defence Corps, the schools, depots, and training establishments, the resulting figure of fighting men is not great compared with the aggregate.

I have no doubt that Germany has continually in mind the invasion of these islands, and has all the alternative plans for it in order. Now, for the first time, neither her Navy nor the Army has to think of a war on two fronts, and as the Army is now concentrating in the West so is her Navy presumably concentrating for operations in the North Sea. I do not know whether she proposes to hazard the great gamble of invasion; but certainly she has the ships, men, mines, submarines, and aircraft which may enable her to make the attempt, and it is certain that the development of all the new means of naval war promises operations of which past experience supplies no precedent.

Considering the numerical preponderance of the Allied Navies, there is every expectation that the attempt should fail. In an old classic naval action, there would only be one result from the

attack of the opposing force, but the German Navy, being based on the coast, where the enemy has no naval bases, will be able to inflict a great deal of damage.

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## Korean Maple Dye.

H. M. Consul-General at Seoul has forwarded to the Board of Trade Journal a translation of an article from the local Press dealing with "Shinnam" dye, obtained from the leaves of a species of maple. As the result of investigations are conducted at the Central Laboratory of the Government-General, it is stated that the dye is looked upon as a superior one, and that it has attracted the attention of people in various districts who have gathered the leaves and engaged in the manufacture. No success worth speaking of has, however, been obtained, owing to lack of expert knowledge, and the small scale on which operations have been conducted. In the vicinity of Kang (Song-do), a large quantity of leaves are available and the manufacture of the dye on a large scale is being planned. Also there has been some success in the preparation of the "Shinnam" dye at the Government General Laboratory. The Consul-General has forwarded samples of pure and dyed "Shinnam" dye to the Government General Laboratory, being in the shade, in wood, two other samples being dried and insect-free respectively.

## MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 8, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Ozs.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 24
" Prime Cut	24
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	24
" Roast—Shin	24
" Breast—Ngau Nam	20
" Soup—Tong Yuk	20
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	24
" do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1 26
Bullock's Brains	No. 1 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
Head—Ngau Tau	1.60
Heart—Ngau Sun	lb. 13
Bump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	20
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves Head & Feet—Ngau-ssai-tan-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 28
" Leg—Yeung Pei	28
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	26
Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	29
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	4
" Brains—Chu No	per sat 3
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry—Chu Chap	20
" Head—Chu Tau	18
" Heart—Chu Sam	each 10
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	10
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop—Chu-Pai Kwat	24
" Leg—Chu Pei	28
" Loin	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 65
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each 9
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	13
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 28
Suckling Pigs to order—Chu Tsoi	—
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	26
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	26
Veal—Ngau Tsoi Yuk	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsoi Cheung	No. 1 20

## FISH:

	Ozs.
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 26
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	14
Codfish—Man Yu	16
Crabs—Hai	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Shu	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
" Yellow—Wong Sin	34
Frog—Tin Kai	36
Garoupa—Shek Pan	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	17
Herrings—Tao Pak	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach—Wu Yu	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	22
Monk Fish—Mou Yu	24
Millet—Chai Yu	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Perch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32
Prawns—Minz Ha	34
Rey—Pui Pe Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kuan	15
Roach—Chun Yu	14
Salmon—Ma Yu	32
Shark—She Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Solea—Tat Sha Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	80

## FRUITS.

	Ozs.
Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kan Shan Ping Kho	18
" Chelot—Tip Chun Ping Kho	—
Banana, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	5
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	—
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	—
Carambola—Young To	11
Coconuts—Ye Tee	each 10
Grapes—Po Tai Tze	lb. 28
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
" America—Kan Shan Lao Mung	each 7
Lichees Dried, (small stone)—Lai Chi Kiong	lb. 28
" Fresh	—
Oranges (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	—
" Sweet	—
Pears, (American)—Kan San Shoot Ley	10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Perimmon, Large—Hung Tez	12

## FRUITS.

## CHAMPAGNE

## JACQUESSON

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.

The fine quality of the wine will at once command it to the most critical.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON, ROAD.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## The Silver Market.

London, April 5.—Messrs. Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states: Broadcast reports that, in default of an adequate circulation of silver, the Philippine National Bank has resorted to the issue of paper currency amounting to half a million dollars (1 gold). It is stated that silver money will no longer be current in Italy after April 30. The market is steady with moderate business. Shanghai exchange has made no important movement. The silver output of the United States for 1917 is officially estimated at 73,244,500 fine ounces, a reduction of 170,302 fine ounces as compared with 1916—Bacter.

## Hankow Money Market.

The weekly report dated April 3 issued by the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce, says:—There was but very little doing until after the Easter holidays when bills were offering fairly freely both on April 2 and 3, at advancing rates. There was very little inquiry for T. T. Banks generally were fair sellers on Shanghai, but the demand was limited, rate in the Chinese market falling to 93.75 with small offerings. Foreign banks sold at 96.8. Dollars continued in demand for pay to troops, and rose from 70.3 buyers, 70.5 sellers. Chinese market, to 70.4 and 70.6, and close steady. Interest is firmer at 6 per cent. Changsha exchange rate, after being 57, rose to 73 and fell to 73 (Han. 11a. per 1,000 Changsha taels).

## Hankow Trade.

The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for April 3 states:—Exports.—Local markets generally are weak, and there is more inclination on the part of dealers to do business. Business has experienced the usual interruption from the holidays, and the cables have been working slowly. Cotton has continued strong. Wood oil is weaker, while hides, gall-nuts and tallow have remained steady. Piece Goods and Yarn.—The position of blacks and whites continues strong, but there is little doing in these lines at present. The prices of whites continue to advance, and there is good inquiry for stock goods, but at prices far below replacing values. There is no forward business passing. Yarn prices have advanced since our last report, but dropped about Tia. 2 per hale on April 4. Clearances remain good.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T	3/14
Demand	3/156
30 d/s.	3/134
60 d/s.	3/138
T/T Shanghai	3/2
T/T Singapore	1334
T/T Japan	1434
T/T India	—
T/T San Francisco & New York	74%
T/T Java	1604
T/T Marks	—
T/T France	4.26
Demand, Paris	4.26/2

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/234
4 m/s. D/P	3/232
6 m/s. L/C	3/318
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/316
30 d/s. San Francisco	75%
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4.41
6 m/s. France	4.46
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	74%
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	149
Demand, Singapore	1334
T/T India	—
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	74%
T/T Java	1604
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4.26
Demand, Paris	4.26/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100	Hongkong 5 cts sub.	\$3.00 dis.
" 10	" 100	par.
" 50	" 100	dis.
Canton 20	" 63 1/2	dis.

## BANKS

## RANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

## LOOK POON SHAN;

Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... Francs 45,000,000.

Paid up ... 22,500,000.

(1/4 of the Capital), Le Franc 15,000,000

subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

PEKING

SHANGHAI

TIENTSIN

HAIPHONG

HONGKONG

YUNNANFOU

BANKERS:

FRANCE, Société Générale pour le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON, London County &amp; Westminster Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK, Redmond &amp; Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.



## Embassy Cigarettes

There has been no alteration in size, weight, quality or manufacture of "Embassy" since 1914.

Every Virginia Leaf used in the manufacture of Embassy Cigarettes is selected and blended by specialists, skilled in the art of their profession.

Sold in Boxes of 10 & in airtight tins of 25 & 50 Cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Company Ltd.

### CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton Correspondent reports:-

An official report from Chao King Ming, Commander in Chief of Canton troops in the east, states that Tsai Chuan Wu, who was appointed by Lung Chai Kwong as Commander in Chief of the valley of east river, arrived at Swatow with five others by the Japanese steamer Kuiyo Maru from Hongkong for the purpose of proceeding to Amoy to bring the Fukien army to Kwangtung. They were arrested as soon as they stepped on to the wharf. Two and one of the party, Ma Yung Kwei, were at once shot, and the other three are being kept in custody. Tsai Chuan Wu was River Defence Commissioner in Canton during General Lung's government. After the fall of the latter, he and his family removed to Hongkong.

Owing to a series of successes, having been made by the Canton troops in attacking General Lung Chai Kwong's army, Li Li Chuan, the Commander-in-Chief has removed his headquarters from Sun Hei to Yungkong, and despatched two battalions to F Chow and one to Kchow.

The Defence Commissioner is Shui Hing, he is in control of battalions from the west for the protection of the Ling Yang pass.

It is reported that the commander of Lung's troops in K chow city has shown his inclination of surrendering.

Li Ku Pan, the captured commander of General Lung's army, has been permitted by order of Luk Wing Ting to render military service at the front so as to end his life.

Tam Ho Ming, Commander in Chief in Hunan, is reported that he has retired to Hing-han for defensive purposes and requested reinforcements to be sent immediately.

### GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagors Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday the 30th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria Hongkong, viz:-

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section G of Marine Lot No. 200 and Section D of the Southern Portion of The Praya Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 200 together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 116 Des Voeux Road West Victoria—aforesaid. Proportions of Annual Crown Rent \$9.70 and \$4.90 respectively. Area 6.5 Foursquare Feet and 260 Square Feet respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale

Apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER,

Prince's Buildings Ice House

Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagors, or to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1918.

De-inking Paper Practical.

The Island Printer announces that there is promise of relief in the paper situation in the fact that Dr. Thomas Jaspers, of Neenah, Wisconsin, is soon to begin the manufacture of de-inked paper. The Island Printer says:

"Dr. Jaspers has demonstrated

the practicability of his de-inking process for making used paper new, which means that of the

10 thousand tons of newspaper used in the United States every

day fifteen hundred pounds can

be reclaimed. The saving should

go, for, towards relieving the

hortage of print paper.

### NOTICES.

#### WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER  
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. 1833

#### ASAHI BEER.



### POST OFFICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechuan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland will be stopped under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, British Somaliland, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Rasum has been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and numbers are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtung and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-  
Parcel not over 2 lbs. 90 cents.  
Do. 7 lbs. \$1.83  
Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

### OUTWARD MAIRS.

#### TOMORROW.

Japan via McJi, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Vancouver—19th April, Registration 9.15 a.m. Letter 10 a.m.

Hoihow—18th April, 9 a.m.

Bangkok—18th April, 11 a.m.

Swatow—18th April, Noon.

Haihong—18th April, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 19th April.

Hankow—19th April, 11 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—19th April, Noon.

Sandskan—19th April, 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands—19th April, 2 p.m.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—19th April, 3 p.m.

Taoloban

Dallo

Surigao

Guam

Lanau

Wuchow

Palhol

Holbow

Phulien

Tourlun

Chikung

Changaba

Shanghai

Guttsuff

Amoy

Swatow

Halhous

Taihwa

Taihan

Kedun

Pdore

Canton

Hongkong

Gap Rock

Macau

Wuchow

Palhol

Holbow

Phulien

Tourlun

Chikung

Changaba

Shanghai

Guttsuff

Amoy

Swatow

Halhous

Taihwa

Taihan

Kedun

Pdore

Canton

Hongkong

Gap Rock

Macau

Wuchow

Palhol

Holbow

Phulien

Tourlun

Chikung

Changaba

Shanghai

Guttsuff

Amoy

Swatow

Halhous

Taihwa

Taihan

Kedun

Pdore

Canton

Hongkong

Gap Rock

Macau

Wuchow

Palhol

Holbow

Phulien

Tourlun

Chikung

Changaba

Shanghai

Guttsuff

Amoy

Swatow

Halhous

Taihwa

Taihan

Kedun

Pdore

Canton

Hongkong

Gap Rock

Macau

Wuchow

Palhol

Holbow

Phulien

Tourlun

Chikung

Changaba

Shanghai

Guttsuff

Amoy

Swatow